VOL. XII. COMMENCEMENT NUMBER. No. 8.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, July, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JULY, 1887. No. 8.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

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W. B. CLIFT, '88, *Personals.*
B. J. HAZEN, '88, *Town and Campus.*
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EDITORIALS.

ANOTHER college year has passed. The time has now arrived when all college journals are commenting on the approaching commencement and reflecting on the past year's work. And right here, at the risk of being tiresome to our exchange acquaintances, we want to offer a few suggestions peculiarly applicable to our own situation.

As we review this year's experiences, recall its transgressions and negligence, truly we have to say: "We have done those things which we ought not to have done and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done." But it is ever thus. Retrospection is ever accompanied by remorse; and to lessen this in degree, to anticipate and reduce it to the minimum, is all we can hope by our daily conduct to accomplish.

But while we have to acknowledge that we have been often thoughtless and hasty, and sometimes remiss in our duty, we are still confident that the college year just closed is one that for earnest endeavor and substantial progress, may well be compared with any of its predecessors. To be sure, a few who have "danced" during the winter months will during the retirement of vacation be compelled to "pay the fiddler," and according to the new regulations must "balance all" at the beginning of next fall term before being allowed to continue the work of the year.

But the number of these unfortunates is, we believe, as small as ever. And when we consider that our course is being materially altered, the curriculum broadened and more work required, that the tests and examinations have been, almost without exception, unusually severe, we are altogether pleased with the result.

The year should have taught us many lessons, and we have now, remembering the past, to provide for the emergences of the ensuing year. Especially to those who now designate themselves as Sophomores, whose experience with college life and customs dates from last fall, to them the year has been an epoch—a never-to-be-forgotten period of existence; so completely differing from anything before experienced, so strangely contrasting, oftentimes, with what had been expected. This class is now fairly started on the college course. While the next three years must necessarily be something of a repetition of the first, still they essentially differ—each with its particular kind of work, peculiar demands and environments. And now it may not be amiss to call attention to a matter that has always been considered of the greatest theoretical importance, but until of late has proven of but little practical value. It is this, that the moral tone of a college, and by this we mean its attitude toward misdemeanors of any sort, is determined and perpetuated by the influential men already in college. Nor is this influence by any means confined to the upper classes. We are inclined to the opinion that the Sophomore class can, and does, effect as much,

or more, for order or chaos, for discipline or anarchy, than any class in college. It is with them that the incoming class has most to do, and from them for the most part that they receive their impression of collegedom. So, upon you, members of '90, rests the responsibility of saying, in a great measure, what, as regards college discipline, the future of our institution shall be.

The time has past for kindergarten restrictions and police authority; we want to govern ourselves and are we to prove ourselves worthy of this confidence? Your conduct next year, in your relation with the incoming class, and the college in general, will do much to answer the question. Your numbers are large, embracing many who are to become strong and influential men in college affairs. Cannot we then feel that you will obey the dictates of your better judgment, remembering that college life is not merely a monstrous joke, but a real, actual, serious existence?

And these words will, in general, apply to us all. The responsibility for the good name of our Alma Mater rests, not with the faculty, wholly nor chiefly, neither does it rest with the corporation, but with us. Do we fully realize this?—that it is for us to formulate public opinion here and determine the disciplinary character of our college? We do not mention this as censuring the behavior of the past year. It is surely not to be severely criticised. But we are rather apprehending the future. As our numbers increase this tendency toward license naturally increases too, and what we need is that those already here shall each one do his part to impress upon future classes that wanton ill behavior is not to be tolerated at Middlebury. Public opinion is stronger than all law. Let this spirit become universal and we need have no fears for Middlebury's future.

It has not been our purpose to advocate what is known as the "College Senate Plan" so successfully in vogue at some colleges; but recognizing this spirit of,and tendency toward, self-government, now so prevalent in American institutions, we simply ask that the students of Middlebury may, during the coming vacation freely imbibe this spirit, study the difference between liberty and license, and return well filled with loyalty and love for the best interests of their Alma Mater.

AFTER four years of hard study, the class of '87 have finished their course of study and been graduated. This is indeed an hour for sorrow. Their college days are ended, and they are about to commence life in its reality. While this time may have been anticipated with a little pleasure, yet the severing of associations, the result of four years at college, is not to be desired, for '87 has made many friends. Besides, the record of the class has been brilliant, and, if their kindness, preserverence and true manhood, while in college, find in their lives but their own repetition, we can rest assured that they will be successful. And we bid them adieu in the hope and with the earnest conviction that their stay here has been for good; that it will make them men and not snobs; that the character and intellectual growth they have acquired here, supplemented by preserverence, will enable them to take their place by the side of the many respected alumni of Middlebury, who in the different professions the world over, have reflected honor upon their Alma Mater and been a source of much good to the world. But though the business of life may make many demands of them, we hope they will not forget the old college with its many dear associations. Rather let them return at least once a year to pay their respects to the old lady, and refresh the memory of college days. Indeed, may the picture of the old college on the hill, of college life with its various phases, at least, cause them to say, "We have been there, too."

IN another colum will be noticed a communication from the graduating class expressing their thanks to Mrs. Gov. Stewart for the beautiful flowers furnished by her to decorate the church during commencement. Nor is this the only occasion in which gratitude is felt toward Mrs. S. for her efforts in this direction. Each Sunday we are greeted with a most charming floral display which does much to render the weekly service attractive. We, therefore, as a college, would gladly add our testimony to that of the graduating class, and thus attest our appreciation of the generosity and kindness of Mrs. Gov. Stewart.

THIS week has witnessed one of the pleasantest and most successful commencements within the history of our alma mater. The weather could not have been more favorable, and everybody, both students and alumni, have manifested a loyalty and en-

thusiasm which assures us that Middlebury's boom is permanent, and that her brilliant record is yet to be eclipsed by a still more brilliant one.

We now bid our indulgent readers a kind farewell until the opening of the fall term, at which time we sincerely hope to meet you all again. VALE.

COMMENCEMENT.

ALMOST A CENTURY.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Her Sons Pay their Respects to the Old Lady and Rejoice at her Good Health.

Fine weather, good literary exercises, combined with the prosperity of the administration of President Brainerd, tended to make this commencement the most interesting one of years. The prospects of the college have, perhaps, never been better. The present Sophomore class is the largest one for years and there are indications that a still larger one will enter next fall. During the last year an effort has been made to raise $50,000, and over $40,000 has already been pledged. This, when raised, will pay all indebtedness and leave a margin of $40,000. One change will be made in the faculty the coming year. Prof. H. E. Scott has resigned, but the vacancy has already been filled. On the whole, we think the alumni of the old college may rejoice at the present condition of their Alma Mater.

THE BACCALAUREATE.

The exercises opened with a baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Brainerd at the Congregational church on Sunday afternoon. The house was filled to overflowing by alumni and friends. Ex-President Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., LL. D., was in the desk and assisted in the service. After the choir and quartet had rendered a selection, Dr. Hamlin read a scripture lesson and offered prayer. President Brainerd's discourse, which then folllowed, was able and instructive. We are pleased to be able to give our readers the following abstract:

The text was the closing words of the Book of Judges: "Every man did that which was right in his own eyes." The sacred writer has been describing an age of wrong and violence: but in their own estimation the actors had been doing right. Our attention is thus called to an important fact in our moral nature, that men usually fall into sin and error without knowing it. It is not enough in the conduct of life for a man to say he means to do what is right; most men can say this, and yet what they fancy to be right is often wrong in the sight of God and their fellow-men. It is one of the saddest things in our human experience that we drift into error and are beguiled into sin.

We find in history that some of the most wicked deeds have been committed in the name of righteousness and in all sincerity. The martyrs of religion and of civil liberty have fallen, not as the victims of conscious malice, but as the victims of misguided zeal and of perverted notions of what was for the best interest of church or state. In common life we find that most men in their own eyes are doing right. Our fellow-men may see plainly wherein we have done amiss; but how ready we are to resent their censure and to protest that we are misunderstood and our action viewed from an improper standpoint. As we journey along carelessly through life we get into the wrong pathway before we are aware of it. False guides lead us astray. Enjoyment in the course we are pursuing makes us loth to question its correctness. We saunter along in life, doing that which is right in our own eyes, but failing to secure the highest prizes offered to manhood.

The religion of Christ furnishes the strongest safeguard against error and self-delusion. It accomplishes this by begetting a spirit of reverence and humility. It cures us of our natural conceit and opens our eyes to see how much there is beyond us and above us. Christianity also begets a spirit of seriousness. Failure to see what is right and proper in the conduct of life often arises from the habit of looking at matters in a jocose light. We must think soberly if we are to think correctly. Christianity also ensures us against wrong judgments by repressing selfishness and quickening our sympathies for our fellow-men. The source of our errors is often an undue regard for our own interest or pleasure. Our false beliefs are often wilful beliefs. We do not want them disturbed. Lastly, in the religion of Christ we have the promise of divine guidance in answer to prayer. There is an influence from above nature that may enter into the heart of man, quickening the understanding, helping him to form correct beliefs, showing him what is right, not in his own eyes, but in the sight of the Lord.

Members of the graduating class: You are about to go forth into the broad world to think and decide and act for yourselves with a fuller freedom than you have ever exercised before. Life is before you, with all its possibilities of grand achievement, with its possibilities of mistakes and failures. It is easy to make missteps; to fail in the search for truth and to wander in the mazes of error without knowing it. It is easy to make wrong decisions as to the course that will best develop manly character and to suffer moral injury in consequence.

Do you think this a gloomy and discouraging view of life? I trust not so, when you remember the sufficient protection against these dangers furnished in the gospel of Jesus Christ. There is a joy in conflict, when we can enter into it with the full assurance of triumph. A stern warfare is before you; the battlefield is thick with dangers, and full of opportunities for heroic effort. But I believe you are eager for the fray, that you go forth with that courage that finds delight in overcoming difficulties.

Such a courage may well be yours, if you go forth under the guidance of Him who came into the world to be the way, the truth and the life. Ponder well his teachings and life will have for you a deeper significance. Follow Him in a noble self-sacrifice to help along sinful and suffering man and the prejudices that befog the reason will clear away. Live in communion with God and the spirit of truth will guide you into all truth.

The service closed with a brief prayer by the president, the singing of a hymn by the choir, and the benediction by Dr. Hamlin.

The Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The address Sunday evening to the Y. M. C. A. of the college was delived by Rev. W. A. Robinson, D. D., of Homer, N. Y., Mr. George Wales, '87, president of the association, presiding. The text is found in II. Kings ii., 21, "And he went forth to the spring of the waters and cast the salt in there." The gist of Dr. Robinson's remarks was as follows:

This is an account of the prophet Elisha's healing of the waters. But Jericho is not the only city that has been troubled with the quality of its supplies. The sources of cities' moral growth are of the greatest consequence. The waters sadly need to be healed, in many instances. One scheme for regenerating cities relates solely to work within them, ignoring the country. The country is of imperative importance in itself. About two-thirds of the population of the nation lives outside the cities. This fact alone is enough to bear out the statement; but if it is considered that the cities receive large accessions from the country the necessity of caring for the country districts becomes self-evident. A large per cent of the population live over two miles from church. Hence the holding of these back towns for Christ is important. The country is of great moment for the sake of the city's welfare. The country is not only the feeder of the city, but still holds a preponderance of the voting power. Most of the great preachers, lawyers, editors and ministers are country born, and if the leaders of the city are to be from the country, how indispensable that the youth of the country should be well trained morally and intellectually. We must, for the sake of both city and country, carry the salt to the sources, and that salt is the gospel of Jesus Christ.

After singing by the choir, Dr. Hamlin pronounced the benediction.

Preliminary Meeting of the Alumni.

The preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni at the college chapel was called to order at 10:25 a. m., Tuesday, by H. S. Foote, secretary. In the absence of the president, Judge Knapp, '62, was elected temporary chairman. It was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three on nominations, to report Wednesday morning. W. E. Howard, C. S. Murkland and J. W. Abernethy were appointed. The report of the committee ou necrology was read. Hon. G. Z. Erwin, president of the association, now arrived and took the chair. C. M. Wilds, '75, then opened a discussion by calling for the opinion of the alumni in regard to the Greek question, advising that it be dropped, or, at least, made optional. Rev. Mr. Moody, '77, replied, saying that this would be a good way to run the college into the ground. As many students leave here to study theology, Greek is indispensable to them. The various theological seminaries think highly of the college because all her graduates are well prepared in Greek. Dr. Robinson, '62, said that we must continue Greek if we would stand side by side with the other colleges of the land. Colleges are establishing optional courses, but not leaving out Greek. After brief remarks by others, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The Addresses and Poem.

At 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, the alumni met at the church for the literary exercises. Hon. George Z. Erwin presided. After music and prayer Mr. Erwin introduced the orator of the day, Hon. George E. Plumbe, '61, and a member of the staff of the Chicago *News*. His subject was "The College and the Press." Below is a full abstract:

Joseph Cook in discussing the seven modern wonders of the world, declares that "there is no longer any foreign nation;" that steam and electricity, the one by facilitating trade and commerce and the other by giving currency to thought and discovery, have broken down all the barriers that ignorance and exclusiveness had erected between the different nations of the globe and have emphasized the divine truth that of one blood he hath made all races of men to dwell together upon the face of the earth. Who has not been bewildered in the effort to comprehend the velocity of the earth in its revolutions on its axis, and yet to-day the earth is distanced in its race with the modern means of inter-communication.

I hold in my hand two papers, both printed in Ver-

mont within the lifetime of many in this audience. The one contains, among its latest news, happenings in Cincinnati nineteen days previous to the date of its publication, while the other chronicles the occurrences of yesterday under the shadows of the Himalayas and by the shores of the Yellow sea.

But what is the animus of this intercourse among peoples? On the pilot of every locomotive, by the repeater of every telegraphic instrument, and on the prow of every vessel on every sea, sit two invisible spirits at whose command all these mighty powers have been created, whose interests they serve with the faith of a devotee and the devotion of a vassal. Pallas and Plutus—the love of learning and the greed for gain—are the master and giant impulses of our age. As there was to the Olympian gods a messenger with wings, so there is to these two deities a common envoy as subservient and fleet as was Mercurius himself. This messenger—this solitary bond of union between the two spirits that have become incarnate in human progress—is the modern newspaper, of which the most perfect type is the product of American genius and enterprize. In Russia a rigorous censorship of the press robs it at once of its independence and in honesty. More like our own is the press of the mother country, and if we could eradicate the element of caste that still taints English society the great dissimilarity between English and American newspapers would disappear. In America the superstructure of our entire governmental system rests upon the suffrages of people wise enough to protect their rights with intelligent votes and to the support of the government is pledged, directly or indirectly, the whole power and ability of every citizen of the republic. Ideas among such a people are generated too rapidly for books or even reviews, and the newspaper furnishes them the best medium for the interchange of thought. For this reason the newspaper in America is omnipresent, and out of the 18,000 papers in the world published in the English language 13,000, or more than 72 per cent of the whole number, are published in the United States.

But while our institutions have done much to shape the character of the American press, it has also received tone and solidity from that fundamental element of American character that demands that each shall have some reputable trade, business or profession by which he gains a livelihood. In a community where respectability and idleness are never associated the successful newspaper will neither be dishonest nor a beggar, and this leads me to say that in all essentials the editing and publishing of a newspaper has in it, primarily, no higher motive or principle than belongs to the management of a market, a farm or any other of the numberless occupations in which our citizens are engaged. Charles Dudley Warner, one of the brightest of American journalists, said in an address recently: "Whatever motive may be given out for starting a newspaper, expectation of profits by it is the real one, whether the newspaper is religious, political, scientific or literary." But while Mr. Warner's assertion is beyond dispute, it makes, in any given case, a vast difference in the character and quality of the newspaper whether its editor uses his paper simply as a means to an end or whether he makes it the end itself. Herein lies all the differences that exist between the reputable and the disreputable, the honest and the dishonest journal. If the making of a newspaper is the inspiration of the journalist, the columns of his paper will be decent if not brilliant, its utterances honest if not rhetorical, its views candid if not flattering and its whole tone wholesome and moral if not witty and entertaining. Every profession has its humbugs and charlatans, but in the vast majority of cases the successful editor is the honest one. I am aware that there is a shallow flippancy that sneers at the veracity of the press, but I charge the fact that in morality and integrity any newspaper, good or bad, is far above the people who patronize it.

The newspaper appeals to the public for patronage exactly like the product of any other industry, and a publisher has a right to claim exemption from any rule in the sale of his wares that is applied to the manufacture of locomotive engines or clothes-pins. His goods should sell, as do theirs, on their merits. The editor has no right to solicit patronage upon any other ground than the excellence of his product, for such a step is taken at the sacrifice of his independence and is the first one toward failure. If a newspaper deserves success it will achieve it. Next to intrepid honesty as an element in journalistic success must be reckoned an equally stalwart independence. An impecunious newspaper cannot be independent, even if it can long remain honest. All men are fallible, but I know of none who is more so than the editor, the difference between the receipts and expenses of whose office does not equal, on the credit side of the ledger, the amount of an overdue board bill.

There is not in this country a field of labor so inviting to the cultivated and ambitious young man as that of journalism, nor is there one that stimulates and encourages so broad and generous an intellectual growth as that furnished by the prosperous and influential newspaper to the humblest attache of its editorial staff. It is a field in which the supply of capable men nevar exceeds the demand, nor is there any versatility of genius, talent or learning that is not eagerly sought by the newspaper press of the United States. Why is it, then, that of all the learned professions that of journalism contains the fewest college-educated men in proportion to the whole number so employed —why is it that each year our colleges contribute their full quota to each of the other professions, all of them overcrowded, and only one man in four years to journalism? Do you think I overstate the case? Let us see. There are in the United States five great cities—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis—and in each of these are constellations of strong and able journals. Here, if anywhere, the

American college should be represented with its best brain and its broadest culture. Statistics, however, show that six only of the nineteen strong and influential journals in the five great commercial centers of the country are edited by classically educated men; that they give employment to 821 persons, of whom only 222 a fraction more than 26 in the hundred, have availed themselves of the advantages that the American college offers to the young men of the country.

There must be some adequate cause for this rather startling exhibit—some reason why men with an academic culture are practically debarred from a profession that demands not only the chivalric heart and the ready brain, but also the most thorough discipline that the the college can furnish as an equipment for a scholarly life.

There are, I think, four causes that conspire to produce this result, two of which are chargeable to the student himself and two to the institution that partially educates him. And, first, the vast majority of college students are country-born and bred. The journals these young men see in their youth come to them as do books, with a little more regularity, perhaps, but they as rarely suggest to them the profession of journalism as do the books that of authorship. All their ideas of a newspaper are gathered from the hebdomadal print of the country village, which awakens neither their regard nor their interest. The day that such a lad enters upon his preparation for college his interest in current events is gone—utterly abandoned as an impediment in his race for scolarship; until, in spirit, he is alien to an age and country, the symbolisms of which are tireless energy and breathless impatience. Is it strange that as he stands, diploma in hand, upon the threshold of a new life he is not attracted to the profession of journalism, that simply reflects the activity and energy of the world around him?

A second cause, I think, may be found in the fact that most students have made a choice of their vocation before they matriculate. Such a selection is too often made by an ambitious father or fond mother. As a general rule the good and plodding boy is trained for the pulpit or teaching, the wild and shrewd one for the bar, while such as have neither the morality required for the one nor the adroitness demanded by the other find congenial employment in the practice of medicine. In any event the supply is exhausted before the American newspaper can present its claims or make its demands. I believe that if more students would delay the selection of a profession until they have been out of college a year a large number of them would be attracted to journalism.

But the influences and the training at college are as sovereign as the student's own preference in determining the choice of a profession, The professor of Greek, Latin or mathematics too frequently knows little else, and he is seldom regarded by his own pupils as an authority on any other subject. The inspiration of the pupils is caught from the teacher, but that teacher who is insensible to the *primum mobile* in the energy and activity of current thought fails of accomplishing all that he might (or the best that he might) with the plastic material from which he is to evolve that highest product of divine creation and human culture—a scholarly American citizen. Without such training and influence, the student is further from being fitted for journalism upon his graduation from college than at his entrance upon his college course.

And lastly, to whichever of the other learned professions the studies of the college curriculum are adjuvant, they are not auxiliary, except in an exceedingly limited degree, to that of journalism. The student at college is taught the classics of Greece and Rome. but it is rugged Anglo-Saxon that the press and its readers demand; he learns elegance of diction, but it is vigor of expression that he needs; he is trained in the modes and methods of logic and metaphysics when he requires infinitely more rapidity as well as accuracy in his mental processes. He is graduated with a better knowledge of the Achean league than of the constitution of the United States; he is better informed as to the conspiracy of Cataline than as to the Hartford convention, and he knows more of the Ars Poetica than of the subtleties of American politics. In his preparatory and in his collegiate course the student is kept for seven years from the very experiences which are absolutely indispensable to the competent journalist, and from contact with an environment with which it is all important that he should be in earnest and enthusiastic sympathy. What compensation does he receive for this self-surrender to alien influences? Practically none that is vital to journalism. I have no sympathy with that senseless clamor that would eliminate from our educational system everything that cannot be coined into dollars and cents, and in the name of a more progressive education I protest against such an attempt to prostitute the high ideal that is the guiding star of all culture. Utility is not, and it never can be made, the test of education. But while this is true, I do insist that new demands are made by our civilization upon our colleges and that they cannot be ignored. These requirements are that the American college shall do its work with more thoroughness—that its aim shall be "the development of man, and the whole man as man."

Dr. Talmage said in an address last year in New York: "I declare that the newspaper printing-press is to be the mighty agent by which the gospel is to be preached, crime extirpated, oppression dethroned, the world raised, heaven rejoiced, God glorified."

I appeal to you to give me if you can some reason why the college should not go hand in hand with the newspaper in the accomplishment of so lofty a mission; to tell me why it should not, by its training and influence, seek to lead to another entrance of the field that is "already white for the harvest," a force of scholarly and earnest laborers as large and devoted as

those it has been its crowning glory to win for a more sacred but no less holy service. The signs of the times give no uncertain note of warning to the American college. The avidity with which the press has too frequently espoused the cause of those who decry the classics as disciplinery studies in the collegiate course and who urge extreme utilitarianism as the standard of education, and the flippancy with which it treats those noble men who stand on the highest pinacles of Christian scholarship clearly show that in the great battle yet to be fought for ideal culture the newspaper will not be the ally of the university. The college must seize and man the guns frowning over the parapets of unphilosophic utilitarianism. To accomplish this will require the genius of the general who selects and trains his soldiers for the desperate conflict of the forlorn hope. Let us hope and pray that before the aurora preceding the dawn of the twentieth century that soon will tint time's eastern horizon shall be lost in the morning light of a new cycle this battle will have been fought, and that through the clearing signs of the struggle shall be seen the press and the college, flanking on either side the cross of Calvary, marching grandly forward, with steps responsive to the necessities of the age, not for the subjugation, but for the healing of the nations.

After music Hon. Walter E. Howard, '71, the poet of the day, was introduced and read a very fine poem. It had to do with the present race of New Englanders as compared with their pilgrim fathers. He met with liberal applause.

Hon. Daniel Roberts, '29, was then introduced and made a memorial address upon the late Rev. Dr. M. Post of St. Louis. Mr. Roberts was a classmate of Dr. Post, and from the time of their graduation until the death of Dr. Post, they had been very intimate friends. This enabled the speaker to draw a very good picture of his character and ability. It was a very appropriate tibute to the memory of this distinguished alumnus.

The alumni and their friends then proceeded to the Addison House for the alumni dinner. Upwards of 100 alumni, their wives and friends were present. After the viands had been partaken of, President G. Z. Erwin rapped to order and called for speeches. Remarks were made by ex-President Hamlin, who spoke enthusiastically of the good prospects of the college; Dr. Robinson, '62, and Hon. Aldace F. Walker, '62, who spoke of the superior advantages of small colleges; Hon. John W. Stewart, '46, Prof. Kellogg, '58, Mr. Plumbe, '61, and Hon. Daniel Roberts, '29. A prominent feature of the remarks was the faith manifested in the good future for old Mindlebury.

Reunion of the Class of '77.

At the conclusion of the exercises of alumni day, Tuesday afternoon, the class of 1877 held their decennial banquet, for which preparations had been in progress for several weeks. Mr. A. B. Colby was the caterer, and the banquet which he provided was in all probability the finest and most elaborate thing of the kind ever gotten up on a like occasion in Middlebury. The markets of New York and Boston had been drawn on *ad libitum* and no expense was spared to make the banquet a notable and splendid one. The diners sat down to the tables shortly after three o'clock and it was almost half past six when all was over. Ten of the thirteen who graduated in the class were present, and these, with seven ladies, made a party just about large enough for the keenest enjoyment of the occasion. The graduates present were Harry P. Stimson of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. W. L. Brett of Denver, Col.; Dr. Charles B. Warner of Port Henry, N. Y.; Rev. J. Mervin Hull of Kingston, Mass.; James M. Gifford, Esq., and J. McDonald Mulcahey, Esq., of New York city, Willis I. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn.; B. M. Weld of Bradford, Vt.; Rev. C. B. Moody of Barton, Vt., and A. T. Stapleton of Middlebury. The ladies who dined with the class were Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Mulchahey, Mrs. Moody, Miss Twitchell of Middlebury and Miss Orth of Burlington. J. R. Newell of Cedarville, Kansas, N. H. Munsil of Malone, N. Y., and A. W. Lamb of New York city were unable to be present, the two former on account of sickness. After the *menu* had been properly disposed of, speeches were in order and each member of the class present spoke in response to appropriate toast, Rev. Mr. Hull officiating most happily as toast master. At the conclusion a song "Vive La '77," written for the occasion by one of the class who is too modest to acknowledge its authorship, was sung by all present, the ladies joining in with great enthusiasm. Mr. W. D. Lane, the Middlebury florist, would have been obliged to blush had he heard the many compliments which were showered upon the beautiful and appropriate fashion in which he had decorated the dining room, and Mr. Isaac Goodroe's manner of serving the tables received well deserved praise from all the ladies and gentlemen. Altogether, the feast was a unique and magnificent one, such as other classes would emulate on similar occasions. Primarily the credit for the splendid manner in which the affair

was planned and carried out belongs to Mr. Stimson and secondarily to Rev. Mr. Hull, whose zeal and enthusiasm added greatly to the success of the reunion feast, while Mr. Colby's extraordinary success in executing his orders and meeting all the demands of the occasion should not be forgotten.

The Prize Speaking.

Tuesday evening, long before the hour appointed for the exercises to commence arrived, the people of Middlebury and neighboring towns began to assemble, and when the exercises opened, there was hardly standing room in the church. Prof. Wright presided. Estabrook's orchestra of Rutland furnished the music. The speaking was of its usual bright grade and the audience were kept interested to the end. The programme was as follows :

Music.

PARKER PRIZE SPEAKERS.

Recitation—How he saved St. Michael's, William H. Button.	*Anon*
Recitation—The Polish Boy, June E. Mead.	*Stephens*
Recitation—Extract from "Shamus O'Brien," Charles N. Pray.	
Declamation—The Battle of Mission Ridge, Lucretius H. Ross.	*Taylor*

Music.

MERRILL PRIZE SPEAKERS.

Declamation—Scenes in the life of Benedict Arnold. William F. Alden.	——
Declamation—The defense of Hofer, Louis W. Austin.	*Anon*
Declamation—The Curfew Heroine, Berton L. Brown.	*Anon*
Declamation—Wendell Phillips, C. K. P. Cogswell.	*Curtis*
Declamation—Harper's Ferry, Robert M. Collins.	*Phillips*

Music.

Declamation—The Minute Men of '76, Arthur E. Cushman.	*Curtis*
Declamation—Waterloo, Frank F. Douglas.	*Bayne*
Declamation—Welcome to O'Brien, William K. Dunton.	*O'Reilly*
Declamation—The New South, Prentiss C. Hoyt.	*Grady*
Declamation—The Young Heroine, Leslie H. Raine.	*Anon*

Music.

Awarding of Prizes.

The committee awarded the prizes as follows: Parker—For Freshmen, first ($24), to C. N. Pray; second ($12), to L. H. Ross. Merill—For Sophomores, first, ($30), to B. L. Brown; second ($25), to W. K. Dunton; third ($20), to F. F. Douglas; fourth ($15), to L. H. Raine.

Reunion of the Class of '62.

After the prize speaking, nine of the fourteen living members of the class of '62, besides friends, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their graduation at Judge Knapp's. There were present J. A. Fitch of Highgate, Rev. Elbridge Gerry of Rochester, E. A. Hasseltine of Bristol, the host, N. F. Rider of Middlebury, Rev. Dr. Robinson of Homer, N. Y., Editor D. H. Simonds of the Manchester *Journal*, Dr. C. C. Smith of Gaysville and Hon. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland. After refreshments had been served Mr. Walker was chosen chairman and called upon those present to relate their experience. Thus an hour or two was pleasantly spent. Two of the class, J. R. Converse and Henry D. Eaton, were killed in the rebellion, and Rev. C. C. Harris died a short time ago at Parsons, Kansas.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Alumni Meeting.

The annual meeting of the alumni was held at the chapel at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The discussion of the day before upon the Greek question was again put on foot by Mr. Wilds. He argued that, as all the best Greek literature has been translated into English, the object of its study, mental discipline, could be obtained in much less time than is devoted to it in American colieges, by studying it in translation. Rev. Dr. Robinson advised the substitution of type-writing in place of analytical geometry (it ought to be done). Mr. Plumbe, '61, said that a knowledge of Greek was essential to real scholarship. Prof. Eaton related his experience in Germany, showing that those who study Greek are most successful in professional studies. Mr. Wilds said that students spend so much time on Greek that they know nothing about English. Mr. Moody thought the idea of dropping Greek was all a joke.

The report of the committe on nominations was then heard. It was as follows :

For president, Ezra J. Warner, '61; for vice-presidents, Geo. W. Ellis, '68, C. S. Colburn and M. H. Eddy, '60; for secretary, H. S. Foote, '57; for orator, J. S. Grinnell, '66, substitute, E. H. Bottum, '71; for poet, E. H. Phelps, '61, substitute, J. W. Atwood, '78; Necrological committee, L. E. Knapp, '62, W. H. Parker, '30 and T. E. Boyce, '76; triennial catalogue committee, Prof. Boyce, C. M. Wilds, H. S. Foote and W. W. Gay.

These gentlemen were elected.

Exercises of Graduation.

A large audience had assembled at the Congrega-

tional church at 10 :30 o'clock, when a long procession, composed of alumni, professors and undergraduates, marshaled by Col. T. M. Chapman and E. L. Allen, '88, and headed by the Middlebury cornet band, marched down from the college and were shown seats reserved for them. At the left of the president on the platform sat Rev. Dr. Wickham of Manchester, Hon. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, Hon. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland, Hon. L. D. Eldredge of Middlebury, Rev. C. C. McIntyre of Pittsford, Rev. R. C. Flagg of Fair Haven, Dr. Hamlin and Geo. E. Plumbe. On the president's right were Professors Seely, Yager, Eaton, Boyce, Wright, Scott, Paton. Parlati's orchestra of Albany, furnished music. The programme was as follows :

PRAYER.

Overture—"Raimond." *Thomas*

Oration with Salutatory Addresses,—The School of Realism in Fiction.
James T. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

Essay, Philosophical—Unconsciousness the Condition of Excellence.
Miss May Bolton, Middlebury.

Oration—The Monarch of To-day,
John A. Fletcher, Middlebury.

Oration—Beecher in 1863.
Edwin D. Howe, Albany, N. Y.

Trip through Africa. *Strauss*

Oration—The Old and the New Bohemia.
Ford C. Langworthy, Middlebury.

Oration—The Story of the Constitution.
Henry N. Winchester, Reedsburgh, Wis.

Oration, with Valedictory Addresses, "Knowledge Comes, but Wisdom Lingers."
George R. Wales, Middlebury.

Golden Blonde. *Eilenberg*

Master's Oration.
James TenBroeke, A. B.

Spanish Fantasia. *Missud*

Conferring of degrees and awarding of prizes.
Prayer—Benediction.

All the orations, as well as Miss Bolton's essay, were able and instructive, showing a good knowledge of the subject matter, beauty of diction and originality. Nor was the elocution of the speakers below the standard. Miss Bolton, the second lady graduate of the college, with a clear-cut-essay held the attention of the audience. When she received her diploma, the audience testified their appreciationof her part of the programme by a hearty round of applause. (A health to the daughters of old Middleury.)

Degrees were conferred as follows :

A. B. on the members of the graduating class ; A. M. in course on James TenBroeke of the class of '84 ; S. M. in course on F. H. Knowlton, class of '84 ; honorary A. M. on Edward L. Temple of Rutland and Dr. W. H. Sheldon of Middlebury ; D. D. on Rev. George Gannett of Boston, Rev. Benjamin Labaree of the class of '54, 33 years a missionary in Persia, and Rev. G. W. Phillips, pastor of the Rutland Congregational church ; LL. D. on Hon. Melville E. Stone, editor of the Chicago *Daily News*, and Hon. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Prizes as follows : Senior class Waldo prizes, in order of rank, James T. Clark, Henry N. Winchester, and George R. Wales, and to Miss Bolton, who stood first in the class, a prize equal to first in amount and honor.

Junior Waldo prizes—H. W. Denio, E. L. Allen, and B. M. Cooledge.

Botanical prizes—R. H. Lane and H. W. Denio.

Sophomore Waldo prizes—L. H. Raine, P. C. Hoyt, and F. F Douglas.

Freshman Waldo prizes—M. H. Lord, J. M. Thomas, and L. E. White.

Greek prizes—first, to M. H. Lord, for highest scholarship ; second, to L. E. White for greatest improvement.

The Corporation Dinner.

After the graduating exercises, the members of the corporation accompanied by several friends repaired to the Addison House to partake of the annual corporation dinner. After the good things provided had been partaken of, President Brainerd, president of the corporation, rapped the tables to order and read a letter of recent date from Rev. S. A. Burnstead, '20 of Norris, Illinois, also one from S. Spaulding, M. D. class of '23. Several others were then called on and responded very happily. Rev. Joseph Wickham, Yale, '15, said the college was to be congratulated for choosing its president from among its professors and expressed hope for the prosperity of the college. Judge Walter C. Dunton, '57, speaking of the increasing popularity of professional base ball and other athletic sports, said their evil results are to be feared by American colleges. Dr. White, Amherst, '46, after speaking of the beautiful situation of Middlebury, said he agreed with Judge Dunton. He thought the tendency among students to-day was to indulge in athletics at the expense of curriculum work. Rev. James Dean, Williams, '57, said he was unable to attend his own commencement and so had come to Middlebury. He spoke of the sorrow caused at two commencements at Williams by the assassination of

President Garfield and the death of the venerable Mark Hopkins. Prof. Yager. Wesleyan University, '66, spoke in praise of the commencement exercises. Mr. Plumbe, '61, spoke of our alumni in Chicago, and said the West was full of young men who ought to come to Middlebury college. Judge Knapp, C. B. Moody and others spoke in a general way of the college and its prospects.

The Commencement Concert.

The Commencement Concert was given in the Congregational church on Wednesday evening by these artists: Mrs. Maud M. Starkweather of Boston, soprano soloist; Mr. H. L. Cornell of Boston, baritone soloist; Mrs. Alice J. Shaw of New York, solo whistler, and Parlati's orchestra of Albany, N. Y., with Mrs. G. D. Miner as accompanist. Following is the

PROGRAMME:

Overture—"Norma," *Bellini*
Orchestra.

Two Grenadiers. *Schumann*
Mr. H. L. Cornell.

Kiss Waltz. *Arditti*
Mrs. Alice J. Shaw.

4 { *a.* Frulingslied. *Mendelsshon*
{ *b.* Intermezzo. *Gungl*
Orchestra.

Air and Variations. *Heinrich Proch*
Mrs. Starkweather and Orchestra.

Nocturne (Cornet obligato). *Gordgiani*
Mr. Wm. A. Robinson.

Through the Woods. *Dyjan*
Mrs. A. J. Shaw.

String Quartette:
{ *a.* Adagio Cantabile (op. 76). *Haydn*
{ *b.* Minuetto (op. 18). *Beethoven*
Messrs. Parlati, Frieknecht, Calitano and Shenk.

Duet—La Cidarem. *Mozart*
Mrs. Starkweather and Mr. Cornell.

The Nightingale's Message. *Miss Collins*
Mrs. Shaw and Orchestra.

Three Wishes. *Pinsuti*
Mrs. Starkweather and Orchestra.

Traum Einer Jungen Mutter (Zither obligato) *H. C Lumbye*
Mr. Krause.

Phyllis is my only joy. *Hobbs*
Mr. H. L. Cornell.

Selection—Der Feldprediger. *Millocker*
Orchestra.

The announcement that Mrs. Shaw of New York, solo whistler, would appear, brought together the largest audience on a similar occasion for years. Nor were they disappointed. Her part of the performance was novel and most excellently executed as evidenced by the tremendous applause she received. This added to the fine singing of Mrs. Starkweather and Mr. Cornell and the fine music furnished by the orchestra, made this the best concert of many years.

The Presinent's Reception.

After the concert, the president and Mrs. Brainerd assisted by Mrs. Aldace F. Walker, Miss Ada Brainerd, and Ex-President Hamlin gave the usual reception. A large number of alumni and friends were received. No pains were spared to make the occasion pleasant and it was a grand social success.

The Promenade Concert.

After the reception came the promenade concert at the town hall. About fifty couples were present. Parlati's orchestra furnished music and Mr. Colby served a fine supper to the dancers. On the whole, it was a brilliant success.

Notes.

Those members of classes '62 and '77 who were in town, were very pleasantly entertained by President and Mrs. Brainerd on Monday evening of commencement week.

The many friends of Dr. Hamlin were pleased to again see him in town. Although well advanced in years, he appears as hale and pleasant as ever. His friends join in wishing him continued health and prosperity.

Prof. James M. Paton of Boston, whom the corporation chose as Prof. Scott's successor, was graduated from the university of New York in '83 and from Harvard in '84. He has just finished a post-graduate course of three years at Harvard. He was present at commencement.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Our Chicago correspondent in giving a list of our alumni in Chicago in the June number omitted the following:

'33. Hon. Mark Skinner, late judge and now practicing law and loaning money, and capitalist and caring for real estate.

'38. David L. Hough, Esq., lawyer and capitalist and interested in various enterprises.

Prof. S. H. Gilbert (not a graduate) Congregational Theological Seminary.

Dr. George E. Shipman (not a graduate) Supt. of the Foundlings Home and a philanthropist in humane work.

'36. Hon. William Slade, United States consul at Brussels, Belgium, is registered at the Addison House.

He is in this country on a 60-days' leave of absence, and after having spent about two weeks at his old home in Cleveland, is now on his way back. He will sail for Europe July 13.

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman was recently elected president of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont. Mr. Sherman was one of the founders of the society and has served as secretary and vice-president for several years, and has contributed much to the success of the organization.

'81. Mr. Clarence Harvey has signed with Frank Mayo to play the Duke of Buckingham in The Royal Guard recently brought out successfully in New York.

'67. Dr. N. David Yale arrived in town recently and will remain a few days. Mr. Yale is a very successful physician at Deerfield, Michigan.

THE NECROLOGY OF 1886–'87.

The report of the committee on necrology, which was made at the preliminary meeting of the Alumni, and which does not appear in its proper place in our report, is here given :

Class of		Died
1821	Samuel Bulkeley Mattocks,	——1887
1823	Harvey Button,	——1886
1826	Seth Harrison Keeler,	Dec. 6, 1886
1829	Truman Marcellus Post,	Dec. 31, 1886
1832	Robert Fowler Lawrence,	Oct. 23, 1886
1834	Asa Bowen Smith,	Feb. 10, 1886
1835	Rufus King Bellamy,	Nov. 16, 1886
1839	John Godfrey Saxe,	March 31, 1887
1846	Cephas Augustus Leach,	Jan. 6, 1887
1847	James Hewitt Trowbridge,	Jan. 9, 1887
1854	John Wesley Potter,	Apr. 17, 1887
1856	Charles Wetherby,	May 1887
1862	Charles Clarke Harris,	Dec. 1, 1886

POETRY.

THE GARDEN GATE OR THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I arrived at my home on the prairie,
A home that was dear to me then,
My absence was long and dreary,
And I sighed for the watchword When.
With gladness I entered the gate
Which led to my beautiful home,
And before I had long to wait,
I heard the glad cry, "he has come !"
For there was a loved one so glad,
Now waiting to hail my return ;
In garments of joy she was clad,
With flowers of incense to burn.
Her kind arms around me were pressed
And her eyes were swimming in tears,
While her voice so sweetly expressed
The smile that illumined her fears.
" My heart is so glad we have met,"
Was all that her lips could declare,
" So glad—so glad," I cannot forget
What music they brought to my ear.
Many times since when wandering far
And tossed on the billows of fear
Those sweet words like the evening star
Would glimmer as brilliantly clear.
I have thought of those words at night
I have thought of them early and late
Those sweet words so joyous and bright
Which I heard at my garden gate.

But now Time's wings have carried away
The scenes and joys of that happier day.
Once more I've been tossed on the waves of the sea
And heard the winds sigh to the tune of Dundee.
And like the lone dove bereft of its mate
I've gone to discover that garden gate.
And I found it there ; but lonely and drear,
Because as I enter no footsteps I hear,
Coming to meet me with love and with cheer.
No table is spread—no supper bell rings—
All, all is silent, for joy has its wings :
The loved one that spake so kindly and sweet,
I listen in vain for those words " so glad."
Another voice echoes, " alas, how sad !"
For the harp is broken, and torn of its strings.
Like the bird that's clipt of its silken wings.
Oh, yes, it is sad ! that desolate home,
To listen and listen and listen in vain,
And hear the winds sigh, " She comes not again."
It sends forth the cry of a wailing heart,
And hurls from the bow the soul-piercing dart,
And sends a long shadow over my way,
In coming to greet this Harvest Home day.

But while the present has brought to our view
The scenes of the past which are kindled anew,
Let us look on the future, and inquire within,
If the light of the morning will ever begin.

Or whether some star will shine on the night,
Dispersing the gloom that covers our sight,
A star that points to another bless'd Home,
Where faiends shall say, " We are glad you have
come."

THE RABBI AND THE PRINCE.

A monarch sat in serious thought, alone,
But little recked he of his robe and throne.
Naught valuing the glory of control,
He sought to solve the future of his soul.
" Why should I bow the proud, imperious knee
To mighty powers, no mortal eye can see?"
So mused he long and turned this quession o'er,
Then, with impatient tread, he paced the floor,
'Till maddened by conflicting trains of thought,
And speculations vague, which came to naught,
With feverish haste he clutched a tasseled cord,
As desperate hands, in battle, clutch a sword.
" Summon Jehoshua," the monarch cried,
The white-haired Rabbi soon was at his side.

" I bow no more to powers I cannot see,
Thy faith and learning shall be naught to me,
Unless, before the setting of the sun,
Mine eyes behold the Uncreated One."
The rabbi led him to the open air,
The oriental sun, with furious glare,
Sent down its rays like beams of molten gold,
The aged teacher pointing, said, " Behold."
" I cannot," said the prince, "My dazzeled eyes
Refuse their service, turned upon the skies."

" Son of the Dust," the Rabbi gently said,
And bowed, with reverence, his hoary head,
" This one creation thou cans't not behold,
Though by thy lofty state and pride made bold.
How cans't thou then behold the God of Light,
Before whose face these sunbeams are as night,
Thine eyes before this trifling labor fall,
Can't gaze on him who hath created all?
Son of the Dust, repentance can atone,
Return and worship God, who rules alone."

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA.

[From the German by Ludwig Uhland.]

And hast thou seen the castle,
The high castle by the sea?
The clouds that blow above it
Golden and rosy be.

It could bow itself, inclining,
To the mirror-flood below;
It could strive and mount far upward
In the ruddy sunset-glow.

" Aye, truly have I seen it,
The high castle by the sea,
And the moon above it standing
And the sea-mist floating free."

The wind and the ocean billows,
Gave they a clangor strong?
Heard'st thou from out the castle
Harping and festal song?

" The wind and all the billows
In deepest quiet slept;
A mournful song from the castle
I listened to and wept."

The king and his consort passing
Above did'st thou behold,
The streaming of royal mantles,
The gleam or the crowns of gold?

And led they not with rapture
A beautiful maiden there,
Glorious as the sunshine,
Radiant with golden hair?

"Well saw I both the parents—
No light of crowns, ah, me—
But in sable robes of sorrow;
The maiden I did not see."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

Editor of the Undergraduate:

The second contest for the championship of the Vermont College League has just ended and Middlebury, by a lucky turn of events, has secured second place.

It was thought that the nine, taught by last year's experience and strengthened by the influx of quite a goodly number of players in '90, would present a far better showing this season than last; it can hardly be said, however, that on the whole the team has shown more than ordinary improvement.

In what respects has it shown such improvement? in what has it not? and what are the reasons that have caused what advance has been made, or have

prevented the nine from making still greater progress toward success?

It is not the aim of this article to indulge in senseless fault-finding of the team either individually or as a whole. There were those who, no doubt deeply disappointed at Middlebury's two defeats by Vergennes, broke out with loud and angry denunciation of the nine after their return from Northfield; saying in effect that the team had not done its best, that its record was a disgrace to the college, and questioning among themselves if they would support a nine the next season. However deeply chagrined these people might be, it cannot be denied that such fault-finding is productive of no good and serves only to discourage and irritate men, who, if trying to do their best, would not long continue to do so in the face of such criticism from their fellow-students. In view of these several facts, viz: That the athletic association voted to support the ball nine to the extent of $100; that, with the exception of some thirty odd dollars collected at the beginning of the term, the nine has earned its own support; that those who went upon the guaranty fund, and showed in many other ways that they were deeply interested in the success of our representatives, have no such bitter thoughts. Such talk seems very like that of the chronic dyspeptic.

But to continue, there are several things which contribute directly and are absolutely essential to the success of a ball nine. In the first place, it must be composed of average good players; it is not too much too say that that the natural ability of our men to play ball was not inferior to that of U. V. M. or Northfield at the beginning of the season; it m y be now, but it was not then; other causes have led to their improvement and our standstill.

In all larger colleges, it has always been considered necessary for those aspiring to honors upon the diamond, as well as in other branches of athletics, to perform steady work in the gymnasium during the winter months and to undergo an especially severe and systematic course of training in the five or six weeks which precede the opening of the season.

During the last spring vacation all those who had any expectation of a place upon any of the teams of Harvard remained in Boston and devoted themselves exclusively to gymnasium work; 34 men were in training for the 12 places upon the ball nine. In Middlebury it is not necessary for the players to perform work of this kind and he has done his whole duty if he catches flies for an hour and a half or less per day. The true value of training in this direction can hardly be overestimated. True, a few of our men did perform some work in the gymn. during the winter and its good effects were seen throughout the season; but what was done was hardly a beginning in the right direction.

It may be urged and with much truth, that this part of training must be left to the enthusiasm of the individual since the college is small and a position on the nine may be secured at little sacrifice of personal ease and enjoyment; very well, it matters not whether this work is done under the spur of enthusiasm or competition, so long as it is done, and it must be done. In this respect Middlebury is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

In the practice work in the field there was a disposition to work hard and it is not exaggeration to say that every man labored to the best of his knowledge and ability; but right here lies the 2d reason why the team was not more successful. For the coaching of the nine was the worst of its kind, and of coaching in the true sense of the word there was not a particle. There was no one to take the lead and teach the men how to play ball beyond a certain point.

The custom of one person batting flies to the outfield and another hot grounders to the infield is all right as far as it goes, but the outfield should have had much more practice in picking up grounders and throwing to bases and the infield should have had more frequent opportunity to exercise their ability upon short flies.

Warned by last year's record, there was considerable more practice with the bat this season and their work imperfect though it was in many rrspects, enabled our men to occasionally hit the ball instead of describing graceful curves in thin air.

In short, the comparative weakness of Middlebury at bat, the disposition of the nine, with two or three exceptions, to stick to bases which they did get as though held by enchantment, the wild throwing of the infield, the almost ridiculous manner in which the outfield and infield worked together, and the wretched throwing to bases of the catcher, were features of every game and features which the work of a good coacher would have remedied to a very large degree.

Harvard, Yale and many other colleges have some professional players to coach the men during the winter and early spring; of course we are not as Harvard

or Yale, but there are plenty of men in college and out who would contribute freely toward securing the services of some good player who would assist our team as much as O'Bourke the Yales or Radbourne the Harvards. Such a course would perhaps lead to increased expenditure and heavier burdens upon a small body of men; but a nine that could play ball would draw much larger crowds and the increased gate receipts would amply cover the capital thus expended.

A good coacher will not only teach men how to play ball but will inspire them with the belief that they can do so; and when he has done this he has secured the players what will enable them to win seven out of ten games from their equals in other respects; for confidence united with the ability to keep from getting rattled, is the one great thing needful to success upon the diamond.

In other words, Middlebury college in order to to have a successful team, must have a man competent to train the nine as it should be trained; if she does not possess such an one as a student, she must get him somewhere else.

"TONY MULLANE."

SPORTING.

The game played at Vergennes June 8 between the Vergennes and College nines resulted in favor of Vergennes by the score of 8 to 9.

On their northern trip the nine met with very bad fortune, being defeated June 10 at Burlington 9 to 4 and at Northfield on the following day 26 to 4. It should be stated in explannation of this last score that the ball grounds at Northfield are wretchedly poor, so that no team not familiar with them could hope to make a respectable showing there. Below is given the tabulated score of the Burlington game.

U. V. M.	A. B.	R.	I. B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Johnson, p.	5	3	2	1	1	11	1
Draper, l. f.	5	1	3	1	0	1	0
Hackett, c.	5	1	0	2	8	2	2
Parkham, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, 1 b.	5	1	1	2	11	0	1
Ferrin, 2 b.	5	2	2	3	5	5	0
Graves, 3 b.	5	0	3	1	1	3	1
Flanders, c. f.	5	0	2	1	0	0	0
Macomber, s. s.	5	1	2	3	1	1	2
Total,	45	9	16	15	27	23	7

Midd. Coll.	A. B.	R.	I. B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Ross, p.	5	2	4	5	2	14	0
Douglas, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Owen, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	13	0	1
Lavery, 2 b.	4	0	2	0	4	0	2
Clift, '88, c. f.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Clift, '90, c.	4	0	0	1	3	2	1
McCarthy, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alden, r. f.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Clark, s. s.	4	1	2	0	2	2	1
Total,	37	4	11	8	27	19	6

Earned runs, Middlebury college, 1; U. V. M., 3. First base on called balls, off Johnson, 2. Struck out by Ross, 4; by Johnson, 5. Passed balls, Clift, 3; Hackett, 1. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Silbert.

A CARD.

The members of the graduating class wish to take this opportunity publicly to express their thanks to Mrs. Gov. Stewart for the beautiful flowers furnished by her to decorate the church during commencement.

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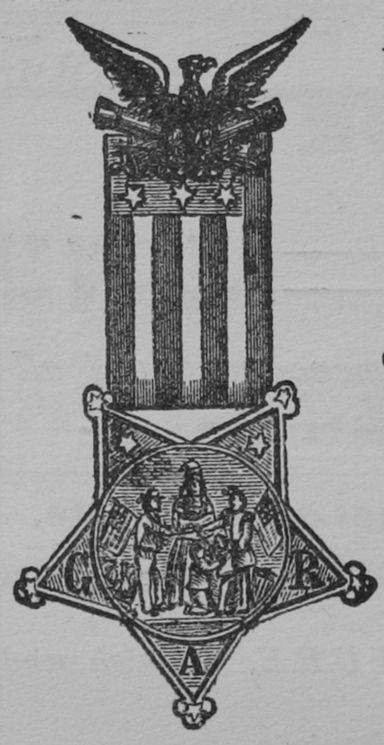

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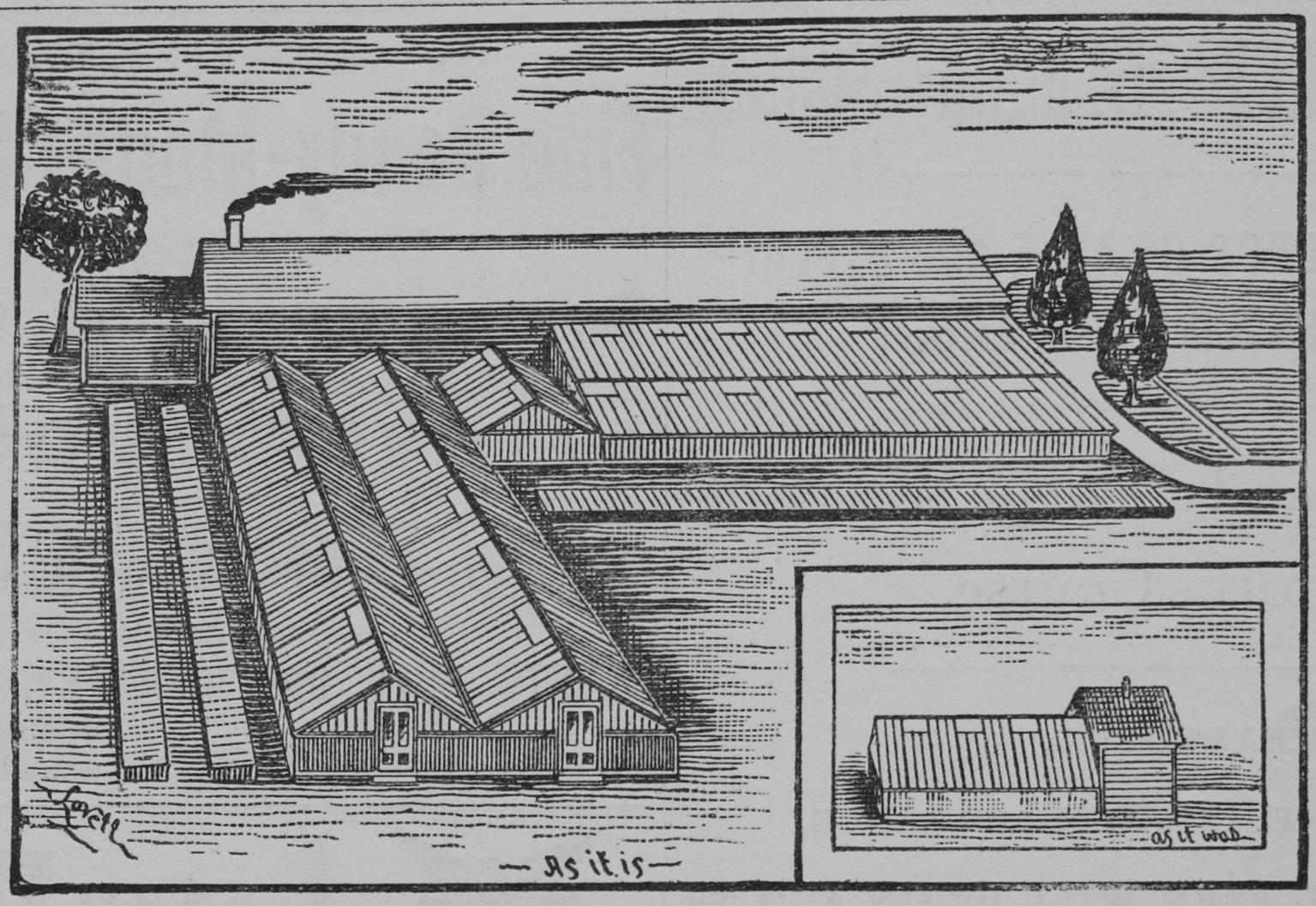

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which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburgh will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

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